

THE BAMBERG HERALD.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Whitney Buying Lands.
W. C. Whitney has purchased several tracts of land adjoining his property near Aiken. He paid as high as \$100 an acre for some of the land purchased, which amounted to \$6,000 in all.

Columbia Wants Reunion.
A committee from the Columbia chamber of commerce has begun a canvass of the city for funds to justify extending to the veterans of the state an invitation to hold their next reunion in the capital city.

Colonel Caldwell to Speak.
Secretary C. C. Langston, of the State Press Association, announces that Colonel J. P. Caldwell, of the Charlotte, N. C. Observer, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the association at its annual meeting in July next.

A Washington special says: The president has reappointed Dr. W. D. Crum, colored, collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and William M. Byrne, United States district attorney for Delaware. Both of these nominations failed of confirmation at the recent session of the senate.

Anxiety Over Peach Crop.
Much uneasiness is felt by the farmers for the safety of the peach crop. The season is thirty days in advance of what it should be, and there is some fear that frost may yet destroy one of the finest prospects that ever gladdened the hearts of the growers of the "ridge" section.

Gonzales Succeeds Brother.
At a meeting of the board of directors of The State Company, the president of the company, Ambrose E. Gonzales, was authorized to fill the vacancy in the editorship caused by the death of the late N. G. Gonzales. The appointment of W. E. Gonzales, who for several years past has been news editor, was also announced.

King Given a Life Sentence.
W. C. King, a white man living in Florence county, who shot and killed both James Rogers, an old man, and his son, Samuel Rogers, on January 31, was tried at Florence the past week and was found guilty of murder and recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor during his natural life.

Buckshot for Three.
R. G. Cheatham, Robert Quattbaum and Cleve Penn, three well known farmers of the Phoenix section of Greenwood county, were seriously shot from ambush one night the past week.

Cheatham received a charge of buckshot in his chest and arms, and is the most dangerously wounded.
It is reported that the attacking party were negroes and not seven or eight volleys were exchanged.

Colonel Robinson Dead.
Colonel R. B. A. Robinson, who has represented Anderson county in the legislature since 1890, died at his home in Marlborough township, Anderson county, the past week of Bright's disease. He was 60 years old and leaves a wife and two children. He served in the civil war in the Twenty-third South Carolina regiment. He served as Governor Huger's staff with the rank of colonel. He was conspicuous in the legislature for his advocacy of liberal appropriations for Winthrop college.

Alleged Swindler Jailed.
A Columbia special says: There arrived in Lexington a few days ago a well-dressed white man who called himself C. J. Crawford, representing an insurance company of Williamsport, Pa. Shortly after his arrival he became W. S. Walker.

On last Monday Henry Mims, colored, of Lewistown, swore out a warrant for him upon the charge of operating an insurance swindle. He was located in a negro house, and while the constables were waiting for him to come out of the house he attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, undressed, and running for a nearby swamp. After a chase he was captured and committed to jail.

The stranger's victims were principally among the ignorant class of negroes. After collecting the premiums he would deliver a printed form of policy, in the nature of a certificate, without any writing on it, date or signature. These worthless papers were generally accepted in good faith by the ignorant negroes.

Crawford, or Walker, is said to be wanted in Georgia, where he made his escape by breaking jail.

Suit to Collect Back Taxes.
One of the biggest suits for back taxes from cotton mills was made public at Spartanburg a few days ago. A suit for \$50,000 had been instituted against the Spartan mills for back taxes for the year 1890. The city granted to the Spartan mills, in 1890, exemption from all taxes. This ordinance has now been declared illegal. The petitioner in the case is J. H. Miller, a taxpayer of Spartanburg.

Chief Justice Pope, of South Carolina, has already granted an order requiring the city and mills to show cause at Newberry, on April 7, why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued against the city to assess the taxes of the mill for the term of ten years and then to compel the

Spartan mills to pay such taxes from said time. A similar proceeding for \$5,000 in taxes has been instituted against the Beaufort Manufacturing Company. The case has created great interest.

Charleston Campaign On.
The first guns in the municipal campaign have been fired at Charleston, and for the next few months a bitter campaign will be on.
The candidates for mayor are Edwin W. Hughes and R. Godwyn Rhett, both of whom are strong politically, and either of whom would make an excellent magistrate for Charleston. Mr. Rhett is the avowed candidate of the Smyth administration, while Mr. Hughes is the free lance candidate. As an evidence that the fight will be bitter Congressman George S. Legare, who made a speech in favor of Mr. Hughes, declared that the administration would make a personal attack on his record. Mr. Legare said that if this was started Charleston would have the most fiery campaign in her history. Legare was corporation counsel, and just before his term expired Mayor Smyth criticized him severely, claiming that he had not properly aided in prosecuting dispensary cases.

Movement for Great Fair.
A Columbia dispatch says: Already a movement is on foot to make the state fair of 1903 the most successful in the history of the association. There will be changes and improvements in the physical appearance of the property, new buildings will be erected, the arena will be made larger and the appropriations for premiums will be increased to \$10,000. The executive committee has decided to tear down the old building on the north of the arena, it being of little service. Buildings will be erected in which there will be sleeping quarters and a dining hall for the use of exhibitors who wish to live cheaply. Secretary A. W. Love has been authorized to travel over the state during the summer to revive interest in the fair.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Freighter and Passenger Boat of Fall River Line Crash in Fog—Six People Lost Life.

A special from New London, Conn., says: Traveling at a moderate rate of speed through Long Island sound, early Friday morning the big passenger steamer Plymouth, of the Fall River line, bound for Fall River, from New York, and the freight steamer City of Taunton, of the same line, came into collision in the fog just east of Plum Island, the bow of the freight steamer raking the starboard side of the Plymouth and causing the death of six of those on board the Plymouth and serious injury to a number of others.

The complete list of injured is impossible to obtain, for the reason that many who were slightly hurt were attended to immediately upon the arrival of the Plymouth at New London wharf, and then proceeded on their way. Three of the injured are at the hospital.

The responsibility for the accident has not yet been determined, and will be the subject of an investigation. It is said by the officers of the two vessels that both were going at a fair speed, considering the fog, and that there was no time after the warning whistles which followed the lookout's discovery of the danger, to avert a collision.

The steamers apparently were under good headway when they met. The bow of the City of Taunton, which was proceeding westbound from Fall River to New York, penetrated ten feet into the bow of the eastbound vessel. When the vessels pulled apart the bow of the freight steamer raked the upper works of the Plymouth, tearing out the second cabin and ripping out state rooms like card board. Seven cabins in all were swept from the starboard bow of the big passenger boat.

RECORD IS DEMANDED.

Friends of Murdered Soldier Want Papers in Courtmartial Case.

At a meeting of citizens of Boston at Faneuil hall Thursday night to protest against the suppression of truth about the Philippines and praying for further official inquiry into conditions there, the case of Mrs. Ellen C. Richter, of Syracuse, N. Y., whose son, an enlisted man, recently died in the Philippines, and whose death is said to have been the result of torture, was referred to by Herbert Welch, of Philadelphia. Mr. Welch said that Mrs. Richter made every endeavor to obtain the records of the courtmartial which tried Lieutenant W. T. Sinclair, of the Twenty-eighth infantry, who was charged with being responsible for her son's death. She was put off by many excuses, and General Davis laughed in her face.

"Is that not so?" asked Mr. Welch of Mrs. Richter, who was sitting on the platform.

"Yes, General Davis was the man," said Mrs. Richter, rising.

Mr. Welch claimed that Lieutenant Sinclair ordered Richter brought out of the guardhouse, bound and gagged, and that ice water be poured slowly on his face by the dipperful. The torture lasted, according to many witnesses, Mr. Welch said, for two hours and a half, and was not desisted until life was extinct. Lieutenant Sinclair was tried by a general courtmartial for causing Richter's death, and was acquitted.

Mr. Welch said that Richter had in his possession information detrimental to the officers of his company, and he had threatened to "squelch" on them. Turning to Mrs. Richter again, Mr. Welch said:

"Did you appeal to President Roosevelt?"

"Yes," she replied, but he showed me no sympathy at all, and treated me with even less consideration than the army officers."

IS GOOD FOR SOUTH

Is Amended Cuban Treaty as Ratified in the Senate.

EXTRA SESSION IS ADJOURNED

Fight for this Section Was Led by Bacon, of Georgia—Products of Our Cotton Mills on Equality With Eastern Factories.

A Washington special says: After formally approving the Bacon amendment providing that the treaty shall not become effective until approved by the congress, and after adopting, also, another amendment, introduced by Senator Bacon, which materially affects one of the south's greatest industries, the senate Thursday afternoon ratified the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

As to final ratification there never has been a doubt since the committee on foreign affairs, upon the insistence of the democrats, accepted the first mentioned amendment. There was some doubt for a short while during the day, however, whether there would be a quorum of the senate present, so many republicans having left the city, but there were more than enough senators present on the final round up, the treaty being ratified by a vote of 50 to 16.

Important to the South.
Of chief importance to the south was the acceptance by the committee and the adoption by the senate of an amendment which Senator Bacon has been quietly pressing. This gives to the coarser grades of cotton fabrics, which are made principally in the southern states the same percentage of advantage which is given the finer grades of New England manufacturing.

In the original treaty, there was a 5 per cent discrimination against the coarser grades. The finer grades imported into Cuba were to be accorded a 30 per cent reduction of the duties in the general tariff act of Cuba, while the coarser grades were to be given but a 25 per cent reduction. Senator Bacon and other southern senators construed this as an unequal advantage given the finer grades of New England mills. But some of the New England senators seemed to think this was all right. Senator Bacon insisted, however, and as his contention was backed by other southerners, who stood with him, the committee finally accepted his amendment, and it was incorporated into the treaty. This puts all grades of cotton fabrics on a plan of equality.

After ratifying the Cuban reciprocity treaty the senate adjourned sine die at 5:15. Practically the entire day was spent behind closed doors in executive session. Most of the time was devoted to consideration of the Cuban treaty.

The Detailed Vote.
Several speeches were made in opposition to the treaty and one in favor of it, and then, promptly at the agreed hour, 3 o'clock, voting began. Roll calls were had on a number of amendments and the treaty itself was made the subject of an aye and nay vote. The motion to ratify was adopted by a ballot of 50 to 16, somewhat more than a three-fourths vote, whereas only a two-thirds vote was necessary to secure a ratification. The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Alger, Allen, Allison, Ankeny, Bacon, Ball, Beveridge, Blackburn, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clark of Wyoming, Cockran, Cullom, Depew, Dietrich, Dooliver, Dryden, E. K. Harris, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gorman, Hanna, Hansborough, Hayburn, Hopkins, Kean, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McCamach, McCready, McCumber, Nelson, Overman, Penrose, Perkins, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Stone, Warren, Wetmore—60.

Nays—Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Carmack, Clark of Montana, Daniel, Foster of Louisiana, McEnery, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Pettus, Tallaferro—16.

In making the pairs two senators were paired for the treaty with one against it.

EIGHT HELD FOR MURDER.

Among the Number are Six Brothers. Victim Was a Detective.

A dispatch from Wynne, Ark., says: The coroner's jury which has been investigating the recent killing of John H. Brown, of Memphis, returned a verdict Thursday charging eight men with murder in the first degree. The eight will be held without bond to await the action of the grand jury. Fifteen arrests were made immediately after the killing and of the eight men connected with the crime six are brothers. Brown was killed in that section with other detectives investigating alleged whitecaping raids.

FORCIBLE CURE FOR LAZINESS.

Indiana Whitecaps Severely Flog Man Who Refused to Work.

Twelve white caps took Henry Mathis from his log cabin a mile south of Nashville, Indiana, Thursday night, tied him to a fence post and beat him unmercifully with a buggy whip. The members of the mob were handkerchiefs over their faces and battered down the door of Mathis' log cabin with rails.

ON CHARGE OF PIRACY.

Recently Released Venezuelan Warship Is Seized by British Cruiser.

The British cruiser Palatia has seized the Venezuelan warship Restaurador on the ground that she is a pirate, carries The New York Herald's correspondent at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The case against the Restaurador cites that soon after she was handed over to the Venezuelan authorities by the German commodore she began again acts of piracy and robbery on the high seas.

PRESIDENT CASTRO RESIGNS

But Venezuelan Congress Is Loth to Let Him Go, and Beg His Reconsideration.

A special from Caracas, Venezuela, says: President Castro has resigned. He placed his resignation in the hands of the Venezuelan congress after reading the presidential message.

In the ordinary course of events, President Castro's term would have ended February 20, 1903. He was elected president of Venezuela last year in February for six years. He had been elected provisional president of Venezuela on March 30, 1901, by the constituent assembly. Senor Castro, when the presidency changed hands some time previous to that date, had proclaimed himself president, and the United States government in November, 1899, had officially recognized the defacto government headed by him. The action of the constituent assembly legalized his position and invested him with the full powers of a presidential ruler to the limit of his authority. Up to that time, while being generally recognized as president of Venezuela, he had in reality been a simply dictator of the republic.

A year later, as already stated, the Venezuelan congress ratified his election and regularly installed him as president of Venezuela for a term of six years, dating from February 20, 1902.

Congress Refuses to Accept.
A later dispatch from Caracas says: The Venezuelan congress, by a unanimous vote, has declined to accept President Castro's resignation, and has passed a resolution requesting him to reconsider his decision. It is believed that President Castro will yield to this expressed desire of congress, and remain in power.

The News in Washington.
Saturday night Secretary Hay received a dispatch from Mr. Russell, the United States charge at Caracas, confirming the report of President Castro's resignation, but stating that he doubted if the Venezuelan congress would accept it.

The first intimation received by Secretary Hay of President Castro's resignation was given him by the Associated Press dispatch announcing the fact. He would not discuss the matter, however, beyond stating that the news was unexpected.

Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's plenipotentiary in Washington, likewise had not been informed until shown the dispatch.

CORPSES LEFT IN ROAD.

Two Wagon Loads of Dissected Cadavers Deserted by Drivers.

News comes from Atlanta that eighteen headless bodies of men and women, white and black, were found in four broken boxes on two wagons in the public road one mile from the city Saturday morning.

The bodies had been taken from the Electric Medical college, where they had been used by the Atlanta Dental college for dissecting purposes. They had been placed in charge of David T. Howard, a negro undertaker, for interment, and he had hired two negroes to place the bodies in boxes early Friday night and take them to Oakview cemetery, near the river. A thunder storm coming up so frightened the drivers that they deserted the wagons a mile from the city and returned with their horses. All night long, the wagons with their gruesome freight, stood in the public road, and one of them was directly opposite a residence.

The eighteen bodies were incased in four boxes of the type used as the outside covering of a casket, and a grave was to be dug for each of these. This would necessitate five or six bodies being in the same grave, negroes and white people, women and men together, in indiscriminate heaps.

The people living in the neighborhood declare that investigation of the affair will be had. They seriously object to having wagon loads of decaying human bodies standing in front of their houses all night and a big part of the day.

Some of the boxes in which were bodies had been broken by the weight of human flesh. Headless bodies and feet were hanging out of the ends of these flimsy receptacles. The sight was a most horrible and disgusting one.

A HOLD-UP THAT FAILED.

Trolley Passenger Fired on Masked Men and Fatal Duet Followed.

Three masked robbers attempted to hold up a car on the Los Angeles and Pacific Electric railway between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, Cal., Saturday night, and after a pistol fight between C. W. Henderson, a passenger, and one of the robbers, the other two highwaymen began shooting through the crowded car.

H. A. Griswold, of Manson, Iowa, was killed and three other persons were wounded. It is believed that one of the robbers was wounded, but the three desperadoes escaped.

TRIPLETS WED TRIPLETS.

Six People Born on Same Day Link Fortunes Together.

A most unique wedding took place at Hayton, Wis., recently. John, James and Andrew Andrews, brothers, were married to Agnes, Elsie and Clara Maxwell.

The brides are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Maxwell, of Hayton. All six young people were born in the same day.

PRIVATE LEVEES COLLAPSING.

Thousands of Acres of Cultivated Lands Flooded in Mississippi.

The private levee, protecting the Hump Davis place in Issaquena county, gave way late Sunday afternoon, and flooded thousands of acres of cultivated land.

The breaking of this levee will seriously effect the weakened levees extending from Duvalis to Chotara, a distance of four miles, and news of a break in that line is momentarily expected.

REPORT OF ARBITERS

Strike Commission Awards Much to the Miners.

NO RECOGNITION OF THE UNION

Ten Per cent Increase in Wages, Reduction of Hours of Work and Provision for Arbitration Principal Concessions.

The report of the anthracite coal strike commission was made public at Washington Saturday morning.

It provides in general for an increase of ten per cent in the rates of wages paid contract miners and for a reduction in the hours per day of the other mine workers.

Water hoisting engineers are to work hereafter in eight hour shifts, with ten per cent increase in wages where they were working heretofore in such shifts.

Firemen are to have eight-hour shifts without an increase.

The other mine workers are to be paid the same wages on the basis of a nine-hour day that they have been receiving for a ten-hour day.

A board of arbitration is provided for to settle disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the commission's awards, to consist of three members selected by the operators and three by the miner's organization, and an umpire in case of a tie, to be appointed by one of the circuit judges of the Third Judicial district of the United States.

No strikes or lockouts shall take place pending adjudication by this board.

Union Not Recognized.

The commission declines to recognize the United Mine Workers of America as such, by compelling operators to enter into any contract with that organization, but nullifies this in the manner above stated by providing that the miners' organization shall have a hand in the machinery where the findings of the commission shall be put into effect.

The third demand of the miners, which was that coal be paid for by weight wherever practicable, was refused, the commission refraining from making an obligatory award.

It declined to fix the standard of a ton where coal is paid for by weight and from imposing upon the owners of collieries where coal is now mined and paid for by the car the obligation to pay by weight and make the change in the plants necessary therefor.

A sliding scale is provided whereby miners may increase their earnings according to the increase in the market price for coal, the above rates awarded being in all cases minimum.

There shall be no discrimination against any workman because of his membership or non-membership in a labor organization nor shall there be any interference by union men with non-union men.

The awards shall continue in force until March 31, 1906.

The entire report of the commission comprises 87 printed pages or 50,000 words.

Loss Incurred by Strike.

Particular stress is laid by members of the commission upon the fact that the findings were unanimous. A large part of the report is devoted to the history of the strike and a review of the conditions prevailing in the anthracite regions.

One chapter deals with losses occasioned by the strike. The total decrease in the production is estimated at \$46,100,000. The total loss in wages is \$25,000,000. There was expended about \$1,800,000 in relief funds and the total decrease of freight receipts is placed at \$28,000,000. The aggregate loss is therefore approximately \$100,900,000.

Shaw Favors Ship Subsidies.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the principal guest at the first annual banquet of the New Orleans board of trade Saturday night. In the course of his speech he strongly advocated ship subsidies.

FATAL WRECK ON SOUTHERN.

Engineer Miller, Fireman Thompson and Negro Tramp the Victims.

Southern railway passenger train No. 36, which left Atlanta, Ga., Monday morning at 3 o'clock, three hours late, was wrecked at Currahee Crossing, four miles south of Toccoa, at 6 o'clock, and as a result Engineer Ed Miller and Fireman Fred Thompson, both of Atlanta, died shortly afterward from injuries received.

A negro tramp, said to be Quince Wright, of Westminister, S. C., who was stealing a ride between the engine and the fast mail car, was literally torn to pieces.

SIX DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Workers Whelmed by Frightful Accident in Illinois Coal Pit.

A terrific explosion of gas in the mine of the Athens Coal Company, at Athens, Ill., Monday, resulted in the death of six men and serious injury of others.

Nine men were in the mine at the time. Some of the men killed were a hundred feet away from where the explosion occurred.

Cream of News.

Brief Summary of Most Important Events of Each Day.

—Southern railway passenger train No. 35, was wrecked by a landslide near Toccoa, Ga., Monday morning. Engineer Miller, fireman Thompson and a negro tramp were killed.

—A case is now in the courts of Alabama which may stop all bets by wire in that state.

—Ernest Haywood, who killed Ludlow Skinner, at Raleigh, was indicted for murder Monday.

—Mr. Wentworth, of Boston, has left his fortune, estimated at \$1,000,000, to found an industrial school.

—Alderman Ruxton, of Chicago, wants to fine every landlord \$100 who rejects a tenant because of the latter's many children.

—Secretary of War Root has announced that there is no going in the charges filed by Estes G. Rithbone against General Leonard Wood.

—The outbreak in China has become so serious that France may send troops into the disturbed provinces.

—It is reported that a British ship has seized the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador for alleged practical acts.

—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman serving a life sentence in England on a charge of poisoning her husband, will be released next year.

—Surigao, island of Mindanao, has been captured by the Filipino rebels. The American commander and several others were killed.

—After desperate fighting the city of San Domingo has been taken by the rebels. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

—In a veto message Governor Frazer, of Tennessee, scored dispensaries, classing them with open bars.

—The report of Commissioner of Agriculture McIn, of Florida, which has just been issued, contains some interesting statements concerning the penal system in vogue.

—James R. Keene, the multi-millionaire, defies New York city to collect the taxes assessed against him.

—The president has reappointed the negro Crum, whose nomination failed of confirmation, collector at Charleston.

—It is stated in New York that the deal by which the Rock Island will take over the Frisco has been completed.

—The steamers Plymouth and City of Taunton collided in a dense fog on Long Island Sound. Six persons on the Plymouth were killed.

—Serious trouble impends in Domingo and Haiti. The United States warship Atlanta will go to the islands to protect American interests.

—In an early Sunday morning row at Knoxville, Tenn., Will Collins killed one man and seriously wounded another.

—It is claimed that cotton mill operators bear the market when they could make money by keeping prices up.

—Jeff Grogan, a negro murderer, committed suicide in the Huntsville, Ala., jail by cutting his throat with a piece of tin.

—A white man, claiming to be from Pennsylvania, has been arrested at Columbia, S. C., charged with selling fake insurance to ignorant negroes.

—Snow to the depth of 12 inches fell at St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday.

—Cincinnati now has a mysterious tragedy. Three dead bodies of the Betty family found in their flat. Mr. Betty on his coming home in the morning finds bodies of wife and babe. He lies down with wife's body and soon is asphyxiated.

—Three masked robbers boarded an electric car between Los Angeles and Monica, Cal., on Saturday night and ordered hands up. The robbers were fired on by a passenger, who, in turn, began shooting passengers. One passenger was killed and three others wounded. The robbers escaped.

—Mexico City is to have a modern system of underground telephones.

—Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, dean of Canterbury, is dead, aged 77.

—The Venezuelan congress unanimously declines the resignation of President Castro.

—The express dower of China has ordered an appropriation of half a million taels for Chinese representation at St. Louis exposition.

—President Samuel Spencer denies that he will retire from the Southern Railway and be succeeded by W. W. Finley.

MOTHER SLAYS CHILDREN.

In a Fit of Insanity She Cleft Heads of Little Ones With Ax, Applied Torch and Suicided.

In a fit of insanity, Mrs. Peter Burke, wife of a machinist, in the little hamlet of Fiskville, Mass., after cutting off every means of escape by fastening windows and doors, crushed in the heads of her four little children Monday, threw their bodies into a closet, scattered oil over them and herself and then, after setting all on fire, closed her awful work and her own life by cutting her throat.

But for the accidental discovery of the fire the deed of the mother might have been hidden forever from the world by the destruction of the house. Two boys happened to be passing the house when they saw smoke coming from a window. They burst in the house and tried first to put the fire out with buckets of water, but it gained on them so fast that they were obliged to run for help. The neighbors prevented the flames from reaching above the first floor.

Up to that time no one knew of the tragedy. But some one noticed that a closet door, which seemed to be more charred than the rest of the woodwork, was open, and, glancing inside, a blackened mass was seen. In this heap were the bodies of Mrs. Burke and her four children. The fact that she killed them was not disclosed until one by one they were taken out, and then it was seen that every one of the little ones had its head split open, while the cause of the mother's death was seen in the gaping wound in her throat.

ERRING WIFE CONFESSES.

Mrs. Burdick Forced to Tell in Court of Her Wrong-Doing.

A dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says: Mrs. Alice Mull Burdick, widow of Edwin L. Burdick, underwent a merciless examination by District Attorney Coatsworth Monday afternoon at the resumption of the inquest into the death of her husband, who was murdered on February 26.

With a package of letters in his hands, some of which were written to Mrs. Burdick by Arthur R. Pennell, co-respondent in the divorce proceedings instituted by Mr. Burdick and other communications between Mr. Burdick and his wife, Mr. Coatsworth forced to tell the story of her relations with Pennell from the time he first made love to her in New Haven, in 1893, until 1901, when these relations were renewed after Burdick had forgiven his wife and had taken her back to his home for the sake of their children.

Mrs. Burdick was deathly pale while on the witness stand. She answered questions in a low, faltering tone, evading a direct answer whenever possible, and reluctantly admitting facts when the district attorney pitilessly read extracts of the love letters written to her by Arthur R. Pennell.

When the inquest was resumed at 2 o'clock most of the spectators in the crowded court room were women. There was a hum of excitement when Mrs. Burdick took the witness stand.

ROOT IGNORES CHARGES.

Rathbone's Complaint Against Wood Is Promptly Turned Down.